7

~~In Asphixia from immersion in water, warmth, frictions and the inflation of the~~

Yi 2
7399
F 37

~~Diseases of the mind~~

~~Dreaming — 2~~
~~Phantasms - 5~~
~~Absence of mind 7~~
~~Trance 9~~
~~Syncope — 11~~
~~Asphixia — 15.~~

On Syncope
Asphixia &
Trance. —

Syncope or Fainting

Depends on a diminution or suspension of the motions of the heart.

Its Symptoms are - a sense of languor and anxiety about the heart - giddiness dimness of sight, noise in the ears - quick, weak, or absent pulse - paleness, coldness of the hands & feet - cold sweat on the forehead - & a cessation or suspension of the animal functions of sense & motion. In recovering from Syncope, we sometimes observe great anxiety about the heart - vomiting, & convulsions. &c

Women are more subject to it

∨ They may be known ~~from~~ from being constant.

men. It is sometimes hereditary in families. ~~It have~~ does not shorten life. I knew a man of 90 years of age ~~Dr Bensonville~~ who had been afflicted with it for forty years. ~~of his life.~~ ~~it 40 years. He lived to be 90.~~

Its causes are local & general.

The first depend on Aneurism, polypus & Dropsy & Ossification of the heart, ~~or~~ or a disease of some of the large blood vessels which adjoin it. They are for the most part incurable. The general causes are such as act upon the whole System thro' the medium of the brain. They are 1 profuse hæmorrhages by ~~art~~ nature or art.

2 Great inanition from any cause.

3 Excessive pain, or the cessation of it.

4 great emotions or strong passions.

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5 disagreeable sights 6 disagreeable ~~the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] indicate it.~~ smells. 7 certain antipathies to things not naturally disagreeable.

8 Offensive matters in the Stomach as putrid bile, or indigestable aliment

9 great heat, 10 Drinking cold water or any Other very cold liquor when the body is heated. 11 contagions suddenly ~~appd~~ applied to the body. The Remedies for ~~it~~ the ~~fitt~~ fit are

1 A recumbent posture. ~~of the body~~.

2 fresh Air. This must be Obtained by opening doors, and windows, & per=mitting as few attendents as possible to be near the person affected.

3 applying Stimulating Substances to the nose as, volatile ~~vol~~ Salt, Snuff and burnt feathers. ~~Snuff the~~ ~~& the smell of~~ ~~Soles of the feet. or~~ ~~Recollect the cure of a paroxysm of Hysteria performed by the~~ last of those remedies.

4 Frictions to the whole body.
5 Stimulating Glysters & Cataplasms to the feet. —
6 Cold water sprinkled on the face.

These are the Remedies for fainting from its common Causes. when it is induced by ~~from~~ heat, it should be obviated by the warm Bath or warm water applied to the hands or feet. when by ~~from~~ Cold liquors, by Lauda=num in large doses, & frictions. all the ~~The~~ exciting causes of Syncope should ~~sh~~ be removed as speedily as possible. When it arises from contagions ~~from contagion~~ bleeding is often necessary. To obviate the return of ~~y~~ the disease, the Remedies should be 1 Exercise, ~~and~~ 2 Cold Bath, & 3 A habit gradually acquired of resisting its exciting causes. ~~when from~~

✓ It is Often difficult to distinguish this Apparent state of death, from that which is real. The following marks have generally been relied upon for that purpose. 1 The Absence of the ~~death~~ contracted and pallid face of death. 2 The absence of stiffness in the limbs. 3 The long duration of warmth upon the body After ~~the~~ death. ~~It is necessary~~ There is sometimes a transi ~~the heat should~~ ~~se~~ =ent heat which succeeds the coldness of ~~death~~ the Skin After death, which arises from its passage from the internal parts of the body ~~it which~~ where it sometimes exists in an accumulated state in the close of life, 4 Sweats on any part of the body. 5 The discharge of Urine and Stools. ~~in~~ 6 The appearance of Vapor upon a looking glass held to the mouth. 7 The appearance of motion upon the Surface of a tumbler of water placed upon the ensiform ~~Cartilage~~ Cartilage.

~~Life~~ ~~most of these symptoms~~ Life ~~Death~~ may be suspended ~~apparent~~, with the Absence of all these symptoms, and death may be real where most of them take place.

Asphixia

This Disease consists of two grades – the first is
~~that is a disease [illegible] [illegible] trance~~ commonly called a
Trance. ~~in which~~ the whole body ~~dies~~ apparently
dies in this grade of asphixia, except the sense of hea=
=ring and ~~except~~ that portion of the brain in which the
mind resides, and which in consequence thereof
still retains some degree of activity. As the disease
generally comes on in the close of a fit of
sickness, at a time when the thoughts are wholly directed
to the world of Spirits, the mind in a Trance
from the habit it has recently acquired, continues
to dwell upon the Scenes of ~~[illegible]~~ happiness or misery, ~~or~~
which it had anticipated, and which ~~it now~~
from its debilitated state it now supposes it to be present.
After such persons recover, they honestly relate
~~what they have dreamed only~~,
~~what they have dreamed only~~, as genuine visions, or
~~what they have dreamed only~~, but ~~believe to be realities~~.
revelations ~~; and which they~~
~~They~~ what they have dreamt, ~~only~~; or seen ~~[illegible]~~

only as phantasms. They are nothing but
the ~~consistent~~ vivid exercises of the mind shut up as
were in the brain. — ~~As~~ the means of ~~at~~ dete-
-ting the existence of this ~~so~~ disease, and its reme-
-dies are the same as for Asphyxia, I shall
mention them ~~and~~ in treating upon ~~that~~
~~The second mode~~ Or if they are not induced by the
previous thoughts of the sick person
~~But where this is not the~~ case, the conversa-
-tions which usually take place in the same room
with the apparently dead body; ~~is that left is deposited~~ are
~~in which a corpse is~~
~~generally~~ ~~often~~ ~~abo~~ ~~upon the state of departed~~
~~heaving~~ living
~~Spirits, and which~~ ~~from the unimp~~
may
~~Stat~~ often ~~unimpaired, not to~~ ~~necessarily~~ suggest
them; for these are generally upon the
state of departed Spirits. ~~and the leaving~~

~~Asphixia~~

The second grade of Asphixia ~~&c~~ heat, sensation &
consists of such an absence of motion as to
produce apparent
~~resemble~~ death. It is ~~a lower grade of sus-~~
moreover never attended
~~-pended Animation than a trance, ines-~~
~~not~~
~~-much as it~~ attended with any exercises
recovery.
of the mind, or if it be, they are not recollected after a
Its causes are, 1 violent emotions or passions.
2 Offensive matters in the Stomach. Half
baked bread induced it in a Gentleman ~~of~~ of
this City while on his travels in France.
~~3 Immersion in water~~.
3 ~~4~~ Intense Cold. Animals that sleep during
the Winter are affected with Asphixia. 4
Immersion in water. 5 Hanging. 6 Con-
-tagious ~~and~~ poisonous miasmatic exhalati-
-ons. 7 Carbonic Acid Gas exhaled from
8 ~~stroke~~ of lightning
Charcoal, or fermenting substances. 8
9. Intoxication. ~~8 9 & stroke of lightning-~~
~~9 a stroke of lightning. lightning~~.

V first mention such as proper for them all ~~each~~, and then mention the remedies that are ~~at the~~ proper for Asphixia from each of ~~the~~ its ~~all its~~ causes. ~~that have been mentioned~~

In Speaking of the Remedies that are proper to cure Asphixia I shall

I mention such as are proper in Asphixia from ~~all~~ its causes generally.

IIly. mention such as are proper in Asphixia from ~~all~~ each of the causes that have been enumerated.

To the first belong.

1 ~~Insufflating the~~ Placing the body in an easy and natural position, and stripping it of such Cloathing and ligatures employed in dress, as may tend to retard the return of life. -

2 Warmth and ~~gentle~~ frictions to every part of the body. They should be gentle, or forcible, according to the supposed

* This practice is founded upon the importance of Air in beginning & supporting animal life. —

accumulation, or expenditure of ~~the~~ excitability by the sudden or gradual suspension of life. If ~~it has [illegible]~~ they should be gentle in the former, and forcible in the latter case.—

3 Inflating the lungs with air by placing the nosel of a pair of bellows ~~in~~ in one nostril, and stopping the other.

There are facts which seem to render it probable that respired air has a greater power of recalling life when thrown into the lungs

than common ~~[illegible]~~ Atmospherical Air. Linnaeus revived his youngest Daughter who was still born, by blowing his breath into her lungs. There is an account ~~Acc~~ in the German Ephemerides of a Woman being revived in the same Way. It is probable the resuscitation of the Shunammite's Son mentioned in the Old testament was effected by these means. The words which contain the history of this event are as follow. "And he went up, & lay upon the Child, and put his mouth upon his mouth, and his eyes upon his eyes, and his hands upon his hands, & he stretched himself upon the Child, and the flesh of the Child waxed warm." This process was repeated after a short

interval, upon which we are told the "Child sneezed seven times and opened his eyes". Kings 11 Chap: V 34 & 35. I have said the resuscitation of this Child was probably effected by these natural means, but an efficacy was no doubt imparted to them by a supernatural power. It is in this way we often find a concurrence of natural and supernatural power in many of the events recorded in the Old & new testaments. Perhaps the respired Air employed in the Cases that have been mentioned acts more certainly than atmospherical Air from its being somewhat reduced, and thus more accommodated to the excitability of the lungs.

2 Besides the Air which is conveyed into the lungs. stimulating ~~liquors~~ medicines,

or liquors should be conveyed into the stomach by means of a ~~crooked~~ tube thrust through the nostrils & so bent as descend a small distance into the Oeso-phagus.

3 Stimulating injections should be thrown into the bowels. Reflect that excitability in most cases, and perhaps in all cases of sudden death lingers longer in the intestinal canal than in any other part of the body.

~~The~~ stimuli should be greater ~~and~~ or powerful wherever applied, according to the exertions that have been made by patients to save their lives. The greater or the more protracted those stimuli have been the more powerful should be the

V

1 Speaking at first in a feeble, and gradually in an elevated tone of Voice in the Ear of a patient, has sometimes revived suspended life. This practice is founded upon the sense of hearing, and the mind being still in a healthy and active state. Talking of the place and time of interring the supposed dead body revived a former citizen of Philadelphia ~~who was thought to be dead~~ in the Island of Barbadoes, and the singing a funeral hymn had a similar effect we are told by upon the supposed dead body of a young woman in Germany.

4 ~~certain~~ Stimuli applied to certain parts of the body endowed with a peculiar or specific sensibility or irritability. These parts are the ears, - the nose - the lips, the soles of the feet - the intestines, the skin - and the wind pipe.

V Hallowing with a loud voice, or making a great noise has sometimes revived suspended life. This practice is ~~founded upon~~ ~~Recollect that in suspend~~ suggested by life in some cases ~~the probability~~ ~~cases life~~ remaining longer in ~~the~~ ears than in any other part of the body. In ~~several cases~~ it will be proper to begin ~~begin~~ ~~death in the case~~ by whispering only in the ears.

2 Certain Odors applied to the nostrils, & gentle impressions of a peculiar nature applied to the lips have in many in=stances awakened the body & mind from apparent death. Water dropped from the height of four or feet upon the

upper lips is soon felt throughout the whole System. The grandmother of an Irish Gentleman now of this city, was ~~[illegible] to~~ resuscitated by her lapdog jumping upon her Coffin and licking her nose, and lips just before her the hour appointed for her interment & after the Company had assembled to follow her to the grave.

3 The intestines in all cases of sudden death retain their sensibility after it has perished in other parts of the body. For which reason, they should always be stimulated by injections in our At-tempts to cure Asphixia.

4 I have read an account of a young man, who had lain three days in

√ Should not be neglected in desperate cases. ~~Recollect the~~ This remedy is suggested by the Stories that are upon record of persons discovering signs of life and even recovering afterwards from the first incision of ~~a dissecting~~ a dissecting knife.

a State of apparent death, being revived by pinching a large portion of his Skin. In this case the muscles were probably the last retreat of departing life. He did not revive until some time after the application of the remedy. After his recovery ~~when~~ ~~his revived~~, he complained very much of a soreness in the parts which had been pinched. cutting the flesh

5 In favor of the application of Stimuli to the wind pipe, Dr Jones relates the following fact in his Vulgar errors in medicine. A Gentleman in Devonshire who had lived freely died, and was laid out in State. His butler went into the room where he lay in order to give each of the persons who watched his Corpse during

the night a glass of brandy. When he
came to the Corpse of his master, he
said "Come old Gentleman I will not
pass you bye. You shall have a Glass
now you are dead, of what you
loved so dearly while you were alive"
and then opening his mouth, he poured
into it a Glass of the Spirit, some of which
passed ~~into~~ thro' the Glottis into his trachea
and excited a Cough which set the blood
of his whole body in motion, and thus
brought back his life. The importance
of stimulating the lungs has been acknow-
-ledged by ~~th~~ inflating them with Air.
The mode of exciting them which has
been ~~[illegible]~~ thus suggested by, an accident, promises
to be a useful Addition to the Action of
Air upon them.
I shall now mention certain additional remedies
for asphixia suited to its particular Causes.

~~The Remedies for Asphyxia should be dif-~~
-ferent according to its ~~causes~~. ~~I shall~~

1 When it arises from violent emotions
or passions of the mind, or from ~~Offensive~~ Offensive
matter in the stomach, ~~the~~ the Stimulus
from them should be opposed by more
powerful Stimuli applied to every
sensible external part of the body, &
to the bowels by means of injections.
— Boiling water applied to the head &
breast, promises more immediate relief
than any Other Stimulus, & should by
all means be used.

2 In Asphyxia from Cold the remedy should be the ~~gra~~
~~dual~~ application of warmth a few
degrees above the ~~co~~ temperature of the body,
and its gradual encrease afterwards.

∨ or of a longer time floats upon the Surface of the Water.

In Asphixia from Drowning, the remedies
should be with all those which have been
mentioned, the extraction of Water from
the lungs by means of an instrument
contrived by Dr Goodwin for that purpose.
The ~~Dr~~ Doctor has proved however that death
from Drowning is not induced by this Water,
but by the want of ~~Oxy Oxygen~~ the usual
Stimulus of Oxygen upon the lungs.

It has often been asked, ~~have sometimes been asked~~. Why a
body which has been drowned, first sinks and ~~or two floats~~
~~aff afterwards~~ in the course of a day or two
~~then floats~~. To this Question I answer, – the
body in its first immersion, contracts from
terror or fear at which time it becomes a specifically
heavier than the Water. When these contracti-
-ons are relaxed, the body rises & floats upon
the surface of the water from its Specific

gravity becoming the same as that of the water. It is probable life is not completely extinguished, untill those Contractions or Spasms are completely relaxed.

4 Asphixia from hanging same has supposed to arise from a Stoppage of the reflux of blood from the brain, but ~~later~~ late experiments prove that it is induced wholly by the Stoppage of respiration. ~~The~~ Bloodletting so commonly prescribed for it ~~[illegible]~~ under the influence of a belief that the disease was apoplexy, should be omitted, & the ~~[illegible]~~ remedies formerly mentioned, particularly the excitement of the lungs should be chiefly relied upon for a Cure.

5 Asphixia from Contagions or Miasmata should be treated with all the remedies formerly

mentioned, and particularly with fresh Air. Its efficacy is strongly enforced by ~~Recollect~~ the case recorded by Dr Syden=ham of a man who was supposed to be dead from the small pox being revived & cured by ~~the~~ opening the windows of the room in which he had lain, and placing him in a stream of fresh air with nothing but a winding sheet upon his body.

6 Asphixia from carbonic acid gas, from lightning & ~~the~~ from intoxication, are to be relieved by the affusion of cold water ~~to~~ upon the head in addition to the general remedies formerly mentioned. When drunkenness was more common in our city than it is ~~at~~ present, I have seen it cured by dragging the

~~fact of Sprincter ani in fowles~~ and of all
the muscles ~~of the body~~. 4ly: the fætor which accompa-
and –
V ~~& general~~
~~and~~ ~~accompanied with~~ ~~obvious marks~~
=nies ~~of~~ putrefaction. – ~~I am~~ indebted to a good
housewife for this ~~hint~~ mark of death.
A fowl is never ~~fit for the spit until~~
~~these marks appear~~ These ~~there to~~ marks should
~~be continued for some time, for the~~ This
fætor has sometimes taken place in ma-
fevers without being followed by
=lignant ~~before~~ death. Sir John Pringle
a recovery take
takes notice of it. I have once seen ~~it in~~
this city ~~take place~~
place young woman ~~in~~ ~~I attend~~
in a ~~patient whom I attend~~
in whom this fætor was very perceptible;
for which reason all ~~the marks of death~~
~~interment should always be delayed in~~

patient to a pump & pumping water upon his head for ten or fifteen minutes. The Cure has been so complete by this remedy, that the patient has walked home without staggering from the place where it was used.

~~Asphixia from lightning has been used~~
~~in [illegible] by that~~

In ~~all~~ Cases of recovery from Asphixia, the System ~~Often~~ Sometimes reacts with so much force as to require Bleeding. This should never be omitted when indicated, - ~~by~~ from neglecting it, chronic diseases & death have sometimes followed an ~~apparent~~ supposed Cure ~~of~~ of apparent death.

The Signs of death 1 a Clamminess of the ~~hand~~ Skin. 2 an Acid, or an alkaline Odor, ~~and~~ 3 A ~~rel~~ total relaxation of the Sphincter Ani. V not only in all the common cases of

^ Suspected ~~cases of~~ Asphixia, ~~Until the fætor~~
~~has continued for some time and is obvious~~
but in all cases
~~upon every part of the body,~~ — ~~In no case~~
in which ~~death~~ ~~has occurred suddenly, or~~
~~of sudden death~~, ~~and in most cases of death~~ apparent health
the transition has been sudden from app ~~the transition~~
~~from acute~~ diseases ~~which has occurred~~
~~or in acute diseases~~ to Death, and in all acute ~~has occurred without the usual~~
~~wit to Death has~~ taken place
diseases in which it has ~~acute diseases (such~~
~~Signs of Dissolution) or~~ ~~it~~

as fainting, ~~a susp.~~ chouking, & suspension
and the like
of breathing ~~and~~ should interment take place
~~Until sa~~ without the usual signs of Disso=
=lution, such as fainting, chouking, suspen=
=ded respiration, and extreme pain; inter=
=ment should be delayed Until the fætor
has continued for some time, and is
Obvious upon every part of the body.